

PRICE THREEPENCE.

George-street.
Express Van, for GOULBURN, on MONDAY
Ditto for BATHURST, on MONDAY
Ditto for YASS and YOUNG, on WEDNESDAY
Ditto for GUNDAGAI, TUMUT, and ADELONG, on
WEDNESDAY.
TEAMS WANTED, for 20 tons to Lucknow (machinery)
Adelong, Tumut, Gundagai, Bathurst, Orange, Sofala.
TENDERS—The undersigned are prepared to execute
Contracts for all classes of **GOODS** from Great Britain.

JOHN M'LEAN, Manufacturing Silversmith, Electro-
Gold and Silver Plater. 70, York-street.

JOHN GRIBBEN, old established Veterinary and
Horse Shoeing Establishment, Elizabeth-st. North.

J. T. GORUS, Photographer of Carte-de Visites
diamond cameos and doubles. 101, King-street.

JOHNSON'S—Wood and Charcoal at 74, Goulburn-street, and 116, Clarence-street, Sydney.

J LUBLIN'S London and Paris Hat Warehouse, 401, George-st, opposite Mr. Lassetter's Ironmongery.

J JOHN G. COHEN, Tobacco Broker and Auctioneer—Purchases made and sales effected. Orders promptly attended to. Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

K NOW THYSELF! Ascertain your Character and Disposition—your future and your destiny—now.

proper training of your faculties and the choice of the profession or trade you are suited for. Verbal delineation and advice, 1s; register ditto, 2s 6d. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 126, King-st. East, at Mr. Hammon's, watchmaker

LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

L ENEHAN, BROTHERS, Wholesale Grocers, 722, George-street South.

LEATHER MANUFACTURED BY J. W. EADY
Wollongong Leather Grindery Store, 54, York-street.

MUSIC, Singing, Drawing, Wax Flowers taught
1s. 6s. each per q. E. Ely and Co., George-st.

MANLY BEACH STEYNE HOTEL, now reopened
with every accommodation. Bath rooms, elegant
apartments.

MADAME DUNKEL, first-class Dressmaker, from
Paris. 97, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. JOHN HILL, King's Scholar of the Royal Academy of Music, begs to inform his friends and pupils that he does not intend to leave Sydney for the benefit of his health. Circulars of terms may be obtained of Elvy and Co., George-street.

MISS WATSON, Milliner, begs to inform her friends and patrons that she has opened premises, 13 Parramatta-street, opposite Kensington-street, where she will be enabled to supply the most fashionable styles of Millinery, Leger and Straw HATS, Bunnets, Flowers, Featherings, &c. N.B. - Muehlen-

NOTICE—The Old SHOP opened again. The Old style of meals, of Soups, Joints, Vegetables, Pastry and Tea, or Coffee, is. Thanks for past favours. Open from 4 to 12. 4, Hunter-street. J. DAVIS, manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—STANFORD AND CO. Sole Agents for Singer and Co.'s unrivalled Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, Importers of Kerosene Oil, &c. have removed to 307, George-street.

REMOVAL.—E. HUGHES, Saddler, from Pitt-street to 627, George-street South.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. Emanuel, dentist, Pitt-st., opp. Toogood's Hotel. Established 1842.

TUITION.—Lessons in Classics, Mathematics, French and Arithmetic, by a Cambridge Graduate. Apply between 10 and 12 daily, 105, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A class is being formed for youths.

THE PUBLICATIONS and others—Sutcliffe and Balls—
Lignum vite and ironbark. Saloon Balls and Pins
on the shortest notice and lowest prices. Country orders
punctually attended to. B. BAKER, 116, Liverpool-st.

THUMPHRIES (from Pinhey's), late C. B. Brad-
ley, Newtown, supplies the purest Drugs, Chemi-
cals, and Patent Medicines, at Sydney prices. Prescriptions
accurately dispensed at any hour of the night.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 50, New-
Berk-st. Hill. Branch offices, Parramatta, Sydney, and

W and A. CAPORN, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
74, Pitt-street North, next the Exchange.

WARBURTON and SON, Anvil Creek, Newcastle
Coal and Produce Merchants, Pyrmont.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO NEWS and ADVERTISING
OFFICE, Stanley-street. T. PIERCE, agent.

WANGENHEIM'S HOTEL, 13, Jamison-street,
John Collins

Nordhäuser Kuetenel
Copenhagen ditto Aquoit
Danzig Beer
Bavarian Beer
Lager Beer
Table d'Hôte, 1 o'clock.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers to his
Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
CARTES DE VISITE reduced to 25c per dozen
Duplicates 2c each.

CAMEO PORTRAITS,
a new and elegant style.
DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS,
four portraits on one card.
BACKGROUNDS, with woodland scenery, views of the
harbour, &c.
INFANTS PORTRAITS taken instantaneously.
THE ABOVE BEAUTIFULLY TINTED.

TO PRINTERS and others.—Any one possessing
REPORT and Rules of the London PRINTERS

MONEY, - £50 to £500, on Freehold Security or Certificates, HICHENS GEDYE, 448, George-street.

MONEY to LEND in sums of £250 and upwards on approved freehold security.
ROWLEY and HOLDSWORTH, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND on Freehold Property.
C. H. LONG, Broker, 103, Elizabeth-street.

£1000 AND £500 to be LENT. Apply to Messrs.
WANT and WANT, solicitors, Pitt-st.

£1000 OR LESS sum to LEND on city property.
Daintrey and Chapman, 101, Elizabeth-st.

£1200 TO BE LENT—interest low. C. E.
Rooke, 324, George-street.

£1500 TO LEND on city property, or other approved security. Apply to Messrs. **BILLYARD and CURTIS**, 32, Hunter-street.

£5000 TO LEND on Mortgage and Personal Security. **COOPER and COMPANY**, 346, George-street. Parties requiring Public-houses will do well by inspecting **COOPER and CO.'s** Catalogue, 346, George-street.

£4000 NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT
DEBENTURES, 8 per cent.,
SALE, suitable for REMITTANCE or as a local IN-
VESTMENT.
BANK SHARES
STEAM SHARES
INSURANCE SHARES
MINING SHARES, &c.
GOVERNMENT, City Corporation, and Local Com-
panies' Debentures.

S H A R E S F O R S A L E.
 Australasian Steam Navigation shares
 Welland Coal Mining Co.'s ditto
 Peak Down Copper Mining Co.'s ditto
 Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.'s debentures.
WANTED—
 Joint Stock Bank shares
 City Bank ditto.

MORTGAGE.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to receive Applications for LOANS on the security of first-class City Property, at 7 per cent. p. annum.

G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ADVANCE on WOOL and TALLOW consigned to them for Sale or Shipment.

CORNISH and HAY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.
for sale in Sydney, or for shipment to Liverpool or
London. A. GALBRAITH, 279, George-street, opposite
Hunter-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHARE
WANTED.
FOR SALE, A. S. N. Co.'s, Steam, and other Shares.
First-class Cattle Station on the Clarence, without stock
good improvements
Large Cattle Run on the Clarence, with about 4000 head

RICHARD BLIGH, Share Broker and Station Agent
101, Pitt-street.

AUTUMN MEETING OF 1966.
THE SYDNEY CUP (a gold cup, value £500) and the

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26

part of his bargain. And is the public too, for it might easily have been that several persons should have been in the range of the explosion.

It is probable enough that these packages intended for the first time become leaky at this point. They may have been carried by rail, but that condition, they may have been through town in that condition, under circumstances we may felicitate ourselves that the explosion was postponed till the precious goods had reached the solitude of the mountains.

GALE has recently patented a plan intended for mixing gunpowder with other substances so as to destroy its explosive character, but it is not clear that the discovery is of any

the frightful explosions that have taken place in England have led to study of the whole subject of explosive and, with a view to diminish the danger with so ticklish an article as dynamite, and it is not improbable that science will find a way to diminish the danger. One is reported to have discovered a powder of ingredients of which are harmless when separately, and yet which can be so promptly and so usefully exploded.

tion in a safe form, and a third discovery, recently reported, is the use of a particular solution of glycerine. None of these may be the solution of the difficulty, and yet they point the way to it. Invention is moving a little faster.

Meanwhile, so long as gunpowder continues to be used for blasting purposes, it is essential that reasonable precautions should be used to see that public safety is not hazarded by the manner in which it is stored or carried about.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday, the City Council

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mitted. He was suffering from two large wounds on the right side of the chest from one of which he freely during respiration. His ribs were very sore and he increased about 10 pounds in weight, so that he could take a little nourishment, but on the 22nd he suffered more, and on the 22nd he died from sympathetic inflammation. The inquest was very simple and he was a temperate and amiable young man who was killed to do nothing rashly; and his gentleman's appearance was in the highest degree respectable. The jury, owing to the rope lifting the ship, increased had hold of, breaking, on the 13th of January. Another inquest, begun before the Coroner's jury was concluded, was held on the 14th of January, at the death of Dancos M'Farlane, who had the misfortune of a pot of boiling coffee over himself while at Sydney on the 13th of January. He was brought to Sydney soon after the occurrence, and was taken to the Infirmary. He was then suffering from a severe inflammation of the lungs, and many parts being very severe. But slight hope was entertained of his recovery. He died on Monday morning, the 15th of January, at 10 o'clock, apparently to the injuries inflicted by the boiling coffee. He was conscious, and Dr. Roberts believed that he

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HOSPITAL.—Our readers are already aware we contemplated to establish a German Hospital in London. A circular from Mr. W. Wolff, the chairman of the committee appointed to solicit contributions, states that such institutions already exist in most of the cities of Europe and America. The circular also states that the German Hospital in London is a reality. Although the institution proposed to be established bears a national name, it is, we understand, to be open to all who are in need of medical aid. It is not meant to be for the benefit of one nation only, but that all colors who are afflicted readers like to obtain medical aid. We can recommend this institution well worthy of the consideration of all, knowing that the institution is not a mere charity, but that we require medical treatment, and seeing daily that we who come under our notice, the necessity of medical aid from the kind of the hospital. The hospital, although this charitable object has been brought before the public, upwards of £200 have been

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any way enhanced
in certain cases to

213 was enhanced by alleging the Crown if it thought fit in certain cases to refuse to submit to the arbitration and judgment of the courts of law? Up to the time of the trial of the *Queen's Bench* case, the Government had not made a statement. A statement was made to that effect by his hon. and learned friend the member for the Licham, who, on the occasion of the measure being last before Parliament, showed himself to be in favour of the principle. He said that the Government allowed that the law was different up to the time of Edward I. when the alteration was made which required that the Crown should be petitioned and its consent obtained before any subject could be brought before a court of law. It happened, however, that practically, there always had been some mode of suing the Government, and that it was doubtful whether any suits between the Government and subjects had ever been brought before a court of law. It was, however, the intention of the Bill, in which this bill was intended to place them. Still, there was no reason for believing that absolute power of refusing to be sued existed, or was acknowledged in any of the cases to which it was intended to be applied. There had been decisions in courts of law which seemed to involve this principle; but an examination of them he thought would show that the points at issue were rather trifling. He was not a lawyer, but he had been a judge, and he thought was to become defendant. That was really the only difference in principle. Now, the hon. gentleman did not pretend to affirm that there had been many cases of the Government refusing to be sued. He said that the Government law, how easy it would be for the Governor to name a mental defendant a person without responsibility of any kind. If so, how was he to be proceeded against? He said that the Government would not be bound to appear to plead. So that really to defeat a suit the Government would only have to appoint a totally irresponsible person as mental defendant. Then in many other respects the Government would be bound to appear and defend. He was sure that it was difficult to give a misleading lead. Then the hon. member objected to the existing law of the Government being limited by the Bill. He agreed to that, but he said that the majority of the system proposed by this bill was left to the Judges, to be dealt with by rules of Court. Very much more was left to them by the Bill than by the existing law. If the Judges were to make a rule that a Government Minister could not be sued, he would not be bound to say that the bill did not say a remedy, because it left to them to do so in a thing. And so with regard to the seventh clause of the Bill proposed, he thought that the Government should pay damages to the subject in the same manner as they did in the case of a private individual at all years.

the question whether the Crown had a right to refuse to be sued. However, since the time of Edward the First, it was held that the Crown was not bound to answer a subject had required to sue the Crown he had been compelled to do it through a petition. He thought it was a mistake to suppose that the Crown was bound to answer a subject who petitioned. He thought that the Government, that there was scarcely any instance of the Government of England refusing to be sued. He might have been mistaken, but he thought that it was not the point to which he had called the attention of the House. His principal and almost only object was to take away from the subject the right to sue the Crown, and he thought that the subject on the same footing—leaving the courts of law to deal with the subject as they might see fit. He thought that the subject had no right to sue the Crown, but he maintained in actions between the Crown

showed the facility way in which the bill had been worded. The hon. member who had introduced the bill had made a great deal of use of the words "the subject," and he made in which the hon. member had proposed to deal with this subject, would not effect the object he had in view. If the Government were to make a bill which was to be carried as to defeat a right, he did not see how in the proposed enactment a similar contingency might not possibly arise. He thought that the Government might be able to give the subject a right to sue the Crown, as Mr. Justice. The right of action against the Crown was a right which was very seldom refused, and he did not think that the Government would be able to make a bill which would take away the right of action against the Crown under the existing state of the law.

Mr. DE SALISBURY said, the highest opinion of the expediency of the bill was not held, but he did not pretend to under-

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to be an established rule of the Crown had always to be acknowledged to be used before any matter against it could be brought before a court of law. When we looked at the situation of the law in the early days of the colony, and their procedure in modern times, there appeared to be no necessity for this antiquated principle, and it was not in accordance with the principles allowed to prevail in the advanced countries of the world. The Crown unquestionably stood in the position of protector of the poorer class of subjects against a powerful, wealthy, and influential minority. It was their duty to protect the poor of the colony, and to see that they were not oppressed by the wealthy, and to see that the law was administered as necessary in modern times, and especially in the very democratic condition of society in which we lived. It was their duty to see that the law was in unison with the condition of the society to which we belonged, and with the progress of the law, to adopt the improvement which this bill proposed to effect. He was

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Dealing with the rights of individuals. He might mention the cases of Mr. Keadle, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Ledwith, who were arrested and detained without warrant, yet were refused by the Government permission to sue for justice. It was not altogether in the direct action of the Government, but it was a very serious matter, and when such a power existed, it was quite evident that in a colony like this, where we moved in a small sphere, a number of important matters where the parties would be prevented from bringing their cases before the law, they would be played by the petition of right, by ascertaining beforehand that there was no probability of the Government taking any action, and then the aggrieved members would see that cases must occur which would compel the Government, notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, to take action. He believed that if they chose to make a refusal to be sued. He believed the rules of the Supreme Court had operated as an obstacle to obtaining justice in some cases. He had in existence two cases, one of which he had got at the last session, and another at the instance of Mr. B. Johnson, of the Legislative Council, both of which were intended to apply to the then standing orders of this bill. He believed that the rules made for carrying out those Acts, and especially that if Mr. Johnson, were of such a character that they were not to be carried out, it would be a very serious attempt in Parliament to alter this, he believed an understanding was arrived at with a view to remedying the evil complained of. There had, however, been no revision of the rules, and the bill, as it stood, presented a serious difficulty. He thought it would be advisable to reform the bill (with some minute alterations) had not the approbation of a very high—he would not say the highest authority—Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy, been given. He therefore, that it was not a crude, ill-considered measure, as it had been characterised by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government. He (Mr. Macdonald) believed that the bill would be a very simple measure, by simply removing the restrictions provided for in the Acts now in force, and stating that all persons and subjects should be liable to be sued by the Crown to enact any action, either by means of a nominal defendant or by the Colonial Treasurer. The Crown should be liable to be sued in respect of any private subject, and if it allowed an action to go by default proceedings, the consequences would follow as if the thing had been done by a private individual. He hoped the House would allow the bill to pass.

Mr. ISAACS said that if he had no other reason for supporting this bill he should do so on the ground that it had already been accepted by large majorities during a previous session. But even if that were not the case, he was convinced that the measure was one which ought to be adopted. Its principle was to render compulsory, as against the Government, the measures which had been recommended by the Governor. He did not think it absolutely necessary that such a measure should be adopted by the House, and he was not prepared to do so in the circumstances, but the hon. member for Northumberland had pointed out a very distinct ground on which it was advisable that such a measure should be adopted, namely, in order to prevent the Government from being obliged to do anything which they might not like to do.

the fact which permitted such a state of things that rules of evidence should be applied. The Government have the right of denying justice. He had been told of a good many circumstances in regard to one particular case which had cost the House a good deal of money. He had been told that the Government had to try a case in which made inquiries into that case would find that the way in which it had been conducted had been the cause of the delay. He had been told that the Government had the means of the plaintiff had been the means of raising the case up so high. This was not the way that a Government ought to proceed, for if a person was entitled to justice, he ought to get it. He had been told that the Government, the same as from an individual. The Crown had already many advantages in the manner in which it was allowed to plead and to conduct the case, and these ought to be taken into consideration. He had been told that he would be said that if the bill were passed there would be no end of cases against the Crown, and that the

placed entirely out of the power of the Crown to defeat the object of the Act in the manner stated in the second clause. The Solicitor-General supported the motion for a second reading, although he confessed he was a little startled by the 7th clause. That, however, could be dealt with in committee. He could not conceive that after verdict obtained and judgment pronounced, the Crown would be put to the expense of a second trial, or of a second plea to testing an execution. He hoped that the House would so discharge the community as to allow the public to

him take from the Crown the power of refusing to allow bail, that was not a matter which was to be considered in this bill. Allowing that the bill, if it were to pass, might do some wrong to the public; would not that be less than permitting wrong to be done to individuals and to the community? It was not a matter which was to be considered. He wished to take out of the hands of the Government the power of doing this, or of being acted upon by persons claiming to be creditors. They all knew how innocent persons, misled by the claims of persons who were in debt, had been brought to bear against individuals, not a few hours right they might have been. Many had been brought to jail, and they had been refused under the most perfect laws, because the people had taken no notice of the person claiming it. Not that this was objection to the democratic form of government, but because it was the Government that was to be trusted, and the property of the individual was to be taken from the hands of human beings at any time. The duty of the House was to guard the community against

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thought, however, the old clause were more carefully drawn and much more forcible than those in the bill before the House. From time immemorial the practice had been to throw the shield of protection over the acts of all Govern-

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL.
SUMMER CLOTHING.

We are now in receipt of large shipments, consisting of every requisite for the present season. The styles, cut, and finish of each garment will be found faultless, and the usual moderation in the prices will prove a sufficient inducement for our town and country friends to avail themselves of the present opportunity for purchasing.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURES.
Our department for colonial manufactures will be found to contain every variety of clothing equal in respect to any ordered garment, the utmost attention being paid in the selection of materials, as to DURABILITY and ECONOMY, combined with the LATEST LEADING FASHIONS.

OUR JUVENILE GALLERY.
For Boys' and Young Men's Clothing, has also received every addition for SCHOOL and HOLIDAY WEAR.

Parents, prior to purchasing elsewhere, should visit our gallery, situated in a private dressing-room for parties desirous (before leaving our establishment) of ascertaining the fit of their children's clothing.

OUR MECHANIC'S DEPARTMENT.
Mechanics, artisans, and others are also informed that we have always on hand an immense assortment of every description of clothing suitable for their occupations, the materials and workmanship of which cannot fail in giving that satisfaction which has at all times rewarded our labourers.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL. Light Tweed Summer Suits, over 800 patterns to select from, price from 25s to 60s.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL. Black Cloth Frocks and Waistcoats, price from 25s to 60s.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL. Super Black Cloth Colonial Suits, price from 25s to 60s.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL. Black and Coloured Cloth Suits, price from 25s to 60s.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL. Black and Coloured Alpaca and Lustrous Cloth, 7s 6d to 15s 6d.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL. Black and Coloured Cloth Suits, price from 25s to 60s.

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THOMPSON AND GILES.
DENISON HOUSE.

Have received and made off
NINE CASES OF SPECIALITIES
by the Overseas Mail, being
FASHIONS DIRECT
from PARIS and LONDON, and selected with much care,
judgment, and good taste.

In MILLINERY and TRIMMED BONNETS there are many new styles suited for weddings, the carriage, and promenade.

Young Ladies' BONNETS in Tulle, Crepe, Lisse, &c., varieties.

All the styles received this month are elegant and pretty, without being stiff or remarkable.

Newest SHAPES in STRAW HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.

White Italian Straw Calabrese Hat, fashionably trimmed, 15s 6d.

Spit ditto, 15s 6d.

Also, The National Hat.

Flowers, all new shapes.

DRESS WRATHS, PLUMES, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

A nice selection of DRESS CAPS, SOFT CAPS, &c., &c.

GOLD STANGLES, BUNCHES, GOLD FLOWERS, PACKETS.

Our advice mention these as quite the fashion for hats and bonnets.

THE UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Has received a few choice sample patterns in CHEMISES, NIGHTGOWNS, PLAIN PETTICOATS, NIGHTGOWNS, EMBROIDERED DITO, DRAWERS.

A variety of INFANTS' FLOCKS and ROBES, SILK HATS and HOODS, WHITE and Grey HORSEHAIR for SKIRTINGS, LADIES' STAYS, in all good makes, with patent fastenings.

Children's HANDS, BODICES, &c., &c.

Everything in this department has UNDERGONE A REDUCTION commensurate with the general reduction there has been in all COTTON GOODS, and we can consequently invite ladies and families to call and inspect our stock, feeling assured we shall GIVE EVERY SATISFACTION AND ATTENTION.

The novelties in these departments being a very numerous, we shall simply enumerate a few—

LETOGE, MA of Eton, &c., &c.

Real point collars, with needles in front.

Red ditto lappets.

Coloured linen collars, in fancy designs.

Fancy ditto trimmed lace and ribbons.

Embroidered ditto collars and cuffs.

Linen collars, with ribbons.

Trimmed lace collars and cuffs.

Cavalier linen collars and cuffs.

Valencienne ruffles.

White muller lappets.

BLACK TIE TIES, the new belt, with needles.

Silk bows and ties.

Ladies' broad ties.

STRAIGHT GIMP BANDS—much in request.

B. RUSSSELL'S CARPETS.
TAPSTRY CARPETS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, respectfully direct the attention of Gentlemen to their SUPERB importations of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT at present vies with the most fashionable LONDON and FAIRBANKS ESTABLISHMENTS.

They have selected for this season (for making up in London) the finest SCOTCH, WEST OF ENGLAND, and FOREIGN WOOLLENS, in patterns acknowledged to be the best produced for 1865.

Every garment has been made SPECIALLY TO ORDER, for our particular trade, and is in FINISH SUPERIOR to any previous importations.

Gentlemen who have not previously adopted Ready-made Garments would be much pleased with this season's Fashions, and are invited to inspect this Department, which is the MOST COMPLETE in the COLONIES.

A PERFECT and EASY FIT IS GUARANTEED.

SUITS.
In Thin Silk MIXTURES, DRILLS, SATINETS, LANARNS, SERGUES, ANGLO TWEEDS, CASHMERE, MELTONS, and other fashionable materials.

A beautiful collection of separate garments, viz., TROUSERS, VESTS, and COATS, also.

TROUSERS and VESTS to match.

A choice variety of gentlemen's suits in MORNING, WALKING, and DUST COATS, in tussore silk, lustrous, cashmere, and other fine materials.

THE PATENT AGATHON VESTS.

In white, plain, and fancy colours.

THE COOLEST WAISTCOAT ever made, and is so constructed as to be worn in any weather.

FULL DRESS and MORNING SUITS, in the best West of England Cloth.

INEXPENSIVE SUITS, made especially for yachting, shooting, cricketing, &c.

GREAT NOVELTIES.
MAIL STEAMER ELLORA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY TIES AND BLACK AND FANCY SCARFS.

New links, studs, collars, rings, and other novelties.

The UNIVERSITY WASH (diamond-faced) PAPER COLLARS.

2 CASES GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES.

In choice French and English, and REAL LISLE NEW DRIVING GLOVES, in black and calf.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

DRESSES.
DRESSES, DRESSES, DRESSES.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

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LATEST FASHIONS.
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, respectfully direct the attention of Gentlemen to their SUPERB importations of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT at present vies with the most fashionable LONDON and FAIRBANKS ESTABLISHMENTS.

They have selected for this season (for making up in London) the finest SCOTCH, WEST OF ENGLAND, and FOREIGN WOOLLENS, in patterns acknowledged to be the best produced for 1865.

Every garment has been made SPECIALLY TO ORDER, for our particular trade, and is in FINISH SUPERIOR to any previous importations.

Gentlemen who have not previously adopted Ready-made Garments would be much pleased with this season's Fashions, and are invited to inspect this Department, which is the MOST COMPLETE in the COLONIES.

A PERFECT and EASY FIT IS GUARANTEED.

SUITS.
In Thin Silk MIXTURES, DRILLS, SATINETS, LANARNS, SERGUES, ANGLO TWEEDS, CASHMERE, MELTONS, and other fashionable materials.

A beautiful collection of separate garments, viz., TROUSERS, VESTS, and COATS, also.

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WEBB and CO., 251, Pitt-street—Just received, in elegant assortment of Summer Goods, some of the following:—

W. WEBB and CO., 251, Pitt-street, next door to Mr. P. J. FRANCIS, 275, Pitt-street.

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FOR SALE—To Shipper—a prime sample small

ONIONS. R. VESCY, King and Sussex streets.

PATNA RICE, Colonial Tobacco, Spices, Candles, and other goods. W. DOUGLASS, 702, George-st.

BEST NEWCASTLE COAL, Brecon, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEAN, Pacific Wharf, Drury-st.

R. NOTTS Warehouse for cheap Roofing-Iron and Building Materials generally, 477, George-st, 3 doors from Bathurst-street.

Galvanized corrugated iron, from 4s a sheet Sheet zinc, 7s 6d a sheet.

Galvanized iron guttering, spouting, &c. Sheet lead, cut to any size.

Wire nails, all sizes, from 3d a lb. Galvanized nails, screws, bolts, and nuts.

Four-panel doors, from 14s each. French lights and venetian shutters.

Glazed sashes, from 2s 6d a pair. New Pitt-street. Fine and elegant mantelpieces, from 15s each.

Forest oak shingles, from 15s a 1000. Robert Town patios, also, House at Darlinghurst, 278.

Prepared lining boards, 14s ditto. Art Ultravase, skirting, mouldings, &c.

Turkey, 4 inch table legs, 4s 6d; 3-inch ditto, 3s 6d.

800,000 FEET Colonial and American Timber, 400,000 feet of Sheet Iron, &c. Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

400,000 FEET of Oregon Flooring Boards, 12 and 14 inch, 100,000 and 6 inch.

Robert Town Patios; Cedar Doors, Windows, Laths, Ladders, Post-rails, Lime, a large quantity of Black Marble, &c., &c., at the lowest price. Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

MILWAITH and CO. Manufacturers of Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe. All weights and sizes. 45, New Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, plain and corrugated. Galvanized iron Tubs, Gutters, Downpipes, &c.

MILWAITH and CO. Manufacturers of Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe. All weights and sizes. 45, New Pitt-street.

OLD LEAD BOUGHT in any quantity. MILWAITH and CO., 45, New Pitt-street.

JUST LANDED, Morewood's Corrugated Galvanized Iron, all lengths and gauges; Tiles, Sheet Zinc, Lead Gutters, Ridging, &c. PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-street. Galvanized Iron Tanks (all sizes) for preserving rain water.

WIRE NAILS—Wire Nails cheaper than any other house in the trade, at PARTRIDGE'S General Furnishing and Builders' Ironmongery Warehouse, corner Bathurst and George streets, Sydney.

TIN GOODS, best quality, manufactured by improved machinery, adapted for wholesale trade, at BENNETT'S Factory and Stores, York-street, opposite the

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